

# Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. XXII, No. 49.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900

SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 PAGES.

## WAR NEWS.

### REPORTED RECALL OF BULLER AND WARREN.

British Main Advance Still Delayed by Heavy Rains. American Ambulance Corps Develops into Boer Soldiers. Fighting Continues at Wepener. Carrington at Beira.

Winnipeg, April 20, '00. It is generally rumored that an immediate recall has been sent to Gen. Warren and that Gen. Buller will be asked to return home also in consequence of Roberts report to the home office.

Heavy rains are delaying the advance of the British column.

Half the Chicago ambulance corps force off their badges on reaching Pretoria and are fighting in the Boer ranks. The matter has been reported by the American consul at Pretoria to his government.

A force of 250 Boers has gone to intercept Gen. Carrington's men on their trip to the north of the Transvaal, via the Beira railway.

Col. Crofton, one of the Spion Kop officers, has been placed on half pay. Portugal has declined Kruger's offer of a five million dollar loan.

Private J. Curphey, of Quebec, Co., stretcher-bearer, died of fever at Bloemfontein.

The Wepener garrison shelled the hostlers with lyddite on Thursday. Col. Buller's losses so far are 20 killed and 100 wounded. There is a report that the Boers have withdrawn from Wepener and are now at Dewetdorp, 25 miles north, where shots have been exchanged.

From the slight amount of news allowed to pass the censor, Lord Roberts turning movement through the Free State has evidently commenced. Heavy rains lasting for ten days are delaying operations but have solved the water question at Bloemfontein.

Gen. Carrington has arrived at Beira, but it will be some time before his force will be ready to start for Mafeking.

Methuen is busy arresting rebels in the Kimberley district, and collecting arms.

The news of Robert's criticism has reached Ladysmith, but there are no resignations yet.

Prince Moroff, a Russian nobleman, was killed at the time Gen. Villbois-Mareuil lost his life.

The Boer forces in Natal number 15,000 men spread over the ridges. They are very active but not offensive.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

Slight rain to-day.

Queen Victoria took a 13 miles drive to Clontarf.

The Prince of Wales has left Copenhagen for London.

The late Cornelius Vanderbilt left \$50,000,000 of an estate.

The Boer envoys had an interview with the Queen of Holland.

Primrose day was observed with the customary zeal in England.

All Argentine cattle must be slaughtered 36 hours after landing in England.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the Red River near Pembina.

Thirteen graduates of Kingston military college, Kingston, have received commissions.

M. C. C. Wilson, teller of the Merchants bank, Toronto, has been arrested for embezzlement.

Premier Macdonald and Treasurer Davidson, of the Manitoba legislature were in St. Paul yesterday.

Mr. L. A. Hamilton's resignation as C. P. R. land commissioner, has not been accepted. He has left New York for Cuba.

The United States government will erect a bronze tablet to the memory of the late British Consul Ramsden, at Santiago.

John Caffrey, of Hamilton, won the famous Marathon running race from Ashland to Boston. Two other Hamiltonians were second and third.

Premier Haultain secured a committee of the Northwest assembly members to inquire into the attack made upon him by a Regina paper.

The Turkish minister called upon the United States secretary of state respecting the crisis with the United States, which is said to be one of great gravity.

The budget debate was concluded by Messrs Davis and Burnett. Sir Wilfred stated the present was not an opportune time to negotiate with Newfoundland with a view to confederation.

Ottawa, April 19: The India famine question was brought up in the House by several members. The premier said the subject was under consideration. The debate brought out the best means to help the sufferers which was by sending money as soon as possible. Food was not so acceptable to the natives owing to local prejudices.

A heavy snow storm is reported from Calgary and points down the line.

American cattle are not affected by Argentine animals and will not be debarrued from Britain.

Capt. Ducharme, of Winnipeg field battery has been appointed Capt. of 'C' battery, Kingston.

The debate on the miners eight hour bill occupied the attention of the Territorial Assembly.

The United States has secured a 5,000 ton vessel to carry food supplies to the India famine sufferers.

Rabies has disappeared in England and an order has been passed to prevent tourists bringing in pet dogs.

The increase in the Dominion's aggregate trade for the past nine months over last year was nearly \$40,000,000.

Sir Wilfred Laurier will be entertained for a week by the Montreal liberals' clubs at the close of the present session.

### LOCAL.

B. F. Boyce, of Leduc, was in town during the week.

A. E. Jamieson returned from Lacombe on Tuesday's train.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick returns from the east on this evening's train.

Special services have been held in the Methodist church during the week.

Rev. Father Leduc is in Montreal on business connected with the St. Albert diocese.

Colin Fraser and boatmen left yesterday for the Landing bound north with the years trading supplies.

We have received from the enterprising proprietor, B. F. Boyce, a photograph of the Hotel Waldorf, Leduc's famous hostelry.

Miss Walker, professional nurse, a graduate of the Nursing at Home Mission, Toronto, arrived on Monday to reside permanently here.

John A. Wilson, B. A., of Knox College, Toronto, arrived last Thursday to take charge of the Presbyterian mission of Edmonton and Homewood.

J. D. Campbell, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, came in last Friday to take charge of the Stony Plain and Riviere Qui Barre mission field.

W. Humberstone returned from the Athabasca and Pembina rivers on Wednesday. When returning, beyond the Pembina, he killed a fine black bear and captured the cubs, which he brought into town.

The Alberta Sun, instead of being published on behalf of Leduc, Wetaskiwin and R. C. Edwards, the Editor is to be published in the interests of "Leduc and Strathcona." Mr. Edwards, of course, still remains the Editor with head quarters at Leduc. This change was decided on this week.

A letter was received this morning by John Brown from Billy Fielders. The letter was written on the 19th March at East London where Mr. Fielders was. He says: "So far I have been with Gen. Buller's column on the relief of Ladysmith, and had some stiff work. We are now on our way to join Roberts column, as Buller will not do much for a while as his troops want a rest. I still have my old saddle with me and my great reason for coming around is I want to meet some of the Canadians. I arrived here to-night from Durban and leave for the front to-morrow at nine."

A. E. Jamieson is in receipt of a couple of letters from his brother, a member of the Mounted Rifles. One letter, written from Cape Town, March 6th, said that the writer had met several of the Gordon Highlanders who had been at the front, and they all spoke in high terms of the first Canadian contingent. The second letter was written from Victoria, B.C., on March 10th, and mentioned that 150 of the Rifles, in company with the Imperial Yeomanry and some Australian troops were to start up country that afternoon. Mr. Jamieson also sent a group photo containing pictures of the following Edmonton boys: Messrs. McKinlay, D'Easum, Maloney, Dr. Maloney, Groat, Russell, Griesbach, Burke and Jamieson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHER WANTED  
For MacKinnon school No. 231. Must hold First, Second or Third class certificate. \$150 salary wanted. Duties to commence first of June.  
B. LOGAN, Sec.-Treas.  
Lodge, P. O.

ESTRAY.  
Came to my premises the last week in January, 1899, in the Beaver Hills, one small cow, fat, with two white hind legs and one front leg white also white face and part of lower lip, about two years old; no visible brand. Owner will please pay expenses and take away.  
49 54 J. O. LESTOURNEAU, Telford, Alberta.

Tenders Invited.  
Sealed tenders will be received up to noon of the 24th of April for the erection of a two-story brick business block, at office of Degendorfer & Harrison, Civil Engineers and Architects, where plans and specifications may be seen. Rights to reject any or all bids reserved.  
DEGENDOERFER & HARRISON.

Washing Done.  
All gentlemen's washing left at my house, neatly washed and mended.  
MRS. BOURGOIS, Kinslaine Ave.  
Near Moore & MacDermid's old laundry yard.

## Public Notice.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Farmers' Milling Co., Ltd., and Farmers generally, will be held at Fort Saskatchewan in the Agricultural Hall, on Saturday, May 12th, at 2 p. m.  
By order of the Board.

W. POLLARD, Secretary.

## NOTICE.

### To Halfbreeds In The North

All Halfbreeds residing in the Territory included in Indian Treaty No. 8 whose claims to such Territory have not been received by Commissioners of Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada are now notified to appear before the undersigned and present their claims at such of the following times and places as may be most convenient. Evidence will then be heard and scrip will issue from the Department of the Interior at a later date to those to whom it is due.

St. John, 29th May, 1900.  
Lesser Slave Lake, 8th June, "  
Peace River Landing, 13th "  
Vermilion, 22nd "  
Chippewyan, 5th July and 6th Aug., "  
Fort McMurray, 10th Aug., "  
Wapiscow, 28th "

J. A. MACRAE,  
Commissioner.

## NURSING.

Nurse Walker, a graduate of The Nursing at Home Mission, Toronto, has come to Edmonton to reside. Address Mrs. Maguire Anderson, west end.

## Fancy Goods Sale.

Mrs. E. Looby's sale of beautiful, fancy, hand-made articles in the New Art Works for House Decorations; also electric light and lamp shades in all the latest styles, and a great variety of house plants in bloom. To be sold very cheap, Saturday afternoon and evening, April 21st, Queen Street. Everyone welcome to come and inspect this new work of Art.

## DISINFECTANTS!

Now is the time to use them.

Chloride of Lime,  
Carbolic Acid,  
Sulphur Candles, etc.

MACDONALD'S  
PHARMACY.

## Growing Better

A characteristic feature of this store is its constant improvement—a "growing better" all the time, and all along the whole line—a fact never so much in evidence as at the present time. In the collecting and distributing of worthy goods we are leaders—and every season you see values grow better and better throughout the store.

Just now we're swinging into the biggest season's business we've ever known.

We want you to come in any time—inspect the goods—get our prices—learn what is new. Our clerks are ever ready to serve you—explain to you, and offer suggestions when needed.

We are satisfied our prices are the lowest in this section—quality considered. We stand back of everything we sell, and will cheerfully correct any fault—real or fancied.

**Dry-Goods,**  
**Clothing,**  
**Boots & Shoes,**  
**Men's Furnishings,**  
**Crockery, Glassware,**  
**Hardware.**

Ours is a Store where Dollars bring their Value.

**McDougall & Secord**  
Prompt Delivery. Telephone 36.

## J. T. BLOWEY.

It is with pardonable pride we open out our Spring Stock of Furniture for your inspection. We have just unloaded one large FURNITURE CAR of Furniture and have TWO MORE in transit. These goods were all bought while on a personal visit to the best factories in Ontario and Quebec last January and of which we have the control for Edmonton and Strathcona. There is no time like the quiet months of January and February to buy a large quantity of Furniture. We buy it from 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper and give you the benefit.



We have some very nice Parlor Suites, Odd Pieces, Reed and Rattan Chairs, Hall and Library Chairs and Tables, Bedroom Suites, Iron and Brass Beds, Dining Room Sets, Kitchen Tables, Cabinets and Chairs, and can save you money always in furniture buying.

J. T. BLOWEY.

## Bluestone

Bluestone does pay the farmer if he gets it

## PURE

We know when we get a pure article because we subject it to a thorough chemical test, and sell none that will not stand the test.

## Purity is Strength.

GEO. H. GRAYDON.

EDMONTON.

## Cartage Company

[EDMONTON, ALBERTA.]

## TRANSIENT TEAMING...

Any goods consigned to our care will receive prompt attention.

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P. O. Box 194. Telephone 38.

**J. HAMILTON & SONS** YOUR **SPRING HAT.**  
BOND ST. LONDON  
FAMOUS ENGLISH FEDORAS  
MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS  
Require a diversity of style to suit all. We can do so easily, and suit the pocketbook also. Our DERBY and FEDORAS for Spring are fashioned in the most approved models. Three or four leading makers to choose from, including the celebrated STETSON. Here you are sure of being Hatted economically and becomingly with a chance to choose from a large assortment. All New Goods. No Old Stock.  
**W. T. HENRY & Co.,**  
Hatters and Clothiers.

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—AT THE—  
**Manchester House**  
Ladies' Blouses, Wrappers and Skirts.  
Large Selection. Splendid Values.  
..MILLINERY..  
Ladies' and Misses' Sailors, also Children's Straws and Caps. All bargains.  
A lovely range of Ladies' Trimmed Hats to arrive in a few days.  
Should arrive from MANCHESTER this week, Ladies' Spring and Summer Jackets and Capes, Waterproofs, Parasols, Muslins, Infants' Robes, etc.  
**W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,**  
Terms Strictly Cash..

—ASK FOR—  
**EDDY'S**  
House, Horse, Scrub and Stove  
**BRUSHES**  
THE MOST DURABLE ON THE MARKET.  
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TEES & PERRISE, Agents, Winnipeg. 93m6



## EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SUNDAY EDITION)

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## Special Advertisements.

Situations vacant, Situations wanted, Found, Lost, Notices of Meetings, in solid form, 25 words or under, for one insertion, and a cent a word for each word over 25.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 20TH, 1900

## THE WAR AND ITS LESSONS.

The changes taking place in the situation in South Africa during the last week of March and the first week of April are startling, not to say stunning. In the early part of March occurred a succession of British successes which were taken to indicate that the war has passed its critical point for the British cause, and that there only remained the pacification of the hostile States. With this idea in mind, the self-complacency of the British people, which had been severely shaken during the previous three or four months, began to resume its sway, and all the lessons which had been taught by the disasters of the preceding campaigns were being rapidly forgotten. Even General Roberts himself seems to have been mistaken as to the true condition of affairs. Either he was misled, or he has been brought face to face with new ideas and new generalship, for which he was not prepared. Only two weeks ago the British forces in the Free State were busily occupied in accepting the surrender of large parties of Boers, taking possession of their arms and sending them back, so it was supposed, to their farms. Towns were being garrisoned with small detachments of British troops and the Commandant Olivier with 5,000 men was supposed to be retreating north from Roosville to Wynberg, with a very small chance of his getting there, as it was expected he would be cut off by the British forces from Bloemfontein. So far from Olivier and his five thousand men being cut off, as having retreated to Wynberg, it appears that he has been re-inforced from the north, that the Boer Commandos who gave up their arms and swore allegiance to Her Majesty are again in the field, as well as better armed than ever. The British instead of being on the attack are on the defensive at all points, and in two battles in one week have lost over one thousand men, mostly prisoners.

There was a time in the course of this war when criticism would have been dangerous. Thanks to the number of British troops now available and to the genius of Lord Roberts and Kitchener, no one has, or can have, any doubt as to the outcome. It, therefore, seems to be a proper time to draw conclusions from events as they occur, which may be useful in meeting future events. We do not need now to shut our eyes to our own mistakes and failures. We should rather take notice of them, discuss them, see how they occurred and see how they can be avoided. A great deal of fun has been made of the armistice in the military operations, but it is the armistice critic, the man at home, who pays for the show, who supplies the money and the man to carry it on; and who has a better right than he to say whether matters are going to his satisfaction or not, and who should more fully inform himself as to how matters are going, than the man who has to pay? There can be no doubt that Lord Roberts was mistaken in the measures which he took for the pacification of the Free State. It was not by treating the then better Boers with leniency, dealing with them as children who had been misled, that he might truly hope to pacify the Free State. There are many things connected with the intricacies of civilization which the Boers are not aware of. For this lack of knowledge they are called ignorant, but they know their own minds, they are people of a purpose, they did not go into this war lightly or unknowingly, they went in intending to win, and so far they have not had any too serious reason for believing that they cannot win. They have shown a strength and tenacity of purpose in defeat as well as in success that is worthy of the best traditions of the most advanced peoples, and when Lord Roberts supposed that because even of the succession of defeats sustained between Kimberley and Bloemfontein that, therefore, they were prepared to give up the struggle, he was mistaken, and subsequent events proved that it was a very costly mistake. Had the men whom Lord Roberts disarmed been retained as prisoners of war, it is not probable that the British army would have had to lament the loss of a thousand men in one week, as they have done. Not only would the fighting strength of the Boers have been reduced by the number of men thus held, but those who were held would have been to some extent hostages for the rest. What ever good qualities the Boers have, and they have many, which are most admirable and worthy examples, they are certainly not governed by the same ideas of honor which prevail amongst British people; in other words, they are essentially treacherous, and when Lord Roberts undertook to deal with them as though with men with whom was the same as an oath given by an Englishman, he

was simply hugely mistaken. It was this mistake which led to his placing small garrisons at different points throughout the Free State, and this again which gave the possibility of the Boers concentrating in considerable bodies and picking up these detachments one after the other as they have done.

While Lord Roberts' mistake was in the first instance a civil, rather than a military one, the same cannot be said of the officers in charge of the detachments which have suffered disaster. This is a delicate subject and one which should not be lightly spoken of, but it is one which has become so pressing a problem, that even the London "Times" is compelled to take it up and discuss it in strong terms. The stories of the disasters which have occurred under Lord Roberts have a close resemblance in all important particulars to all the other disasters which have occurred to the British since the beginning of the war. They have occurred not by reason of the lack of courage or of military ability of the British soldier, but by the lack of knowledge of military matters as they are of the officers in charge. It is a terrible thing to say, but the facts appear to bear it out, that it is difficult, almost to the limit of impossibility, to get a British officer who is competent to take charge of an isolated force in the face of an enemy so resourceful as the Boers. There seems to be an absolute lack of resources on the part of the officers under any and all circumstances, which can only be characterized as ignorance of the profession which they have adopted as a life study. This is a serious condition in which the British army finds itself, and it is well that the discovery has been made in the face of a foe who can be overwhelmed by numbers.

It is well that the lesson has been written so deeply as it has, and even that it has been repeated under the management of Lord Roberts, so that it shall be known that even the genius of a commanding officer cannot alone for the lack of ability in his subordinates. Clearly there must be a re-organization amongst the officers of the British army before it is able to face its march in numbers in the field. This fact is emphasized all the more greatly by the difference which is shown when representatives of the navy are brought into action alongside those of the army. Wherever the naval men have been brought forward they have filled the bill, they have done all that was required of them, they have never failed in any case, although operating on an element with which they are not familiar. There must be something in the navy superior to that of the army which brings about such very much better results. The difference is that in the navy a man becomes an officer by rising from the bottom rank of shipboard. His progress depends upon his ability and he cannot become an officer unless he is fit to hold the position after he gets it. He is an officer because he understands his business as an officer. In the army military position is given by promotion according to seniority and merit, as a matter of fact it is not. It is stated on good authority that the pay of an army officer is not sufficient to enable him to provide his share in the regimental mess. In other words, he must have a very considerable income, independent of his pay, or he cannot associate with his brother officers, which simply means that he cannot be an officer unless he is a man of wealth. This then further means that wealth is the consideration rather than military ability; and the result is that we have in the British army among British army officers, a very high-class social club, but very low class military ability. There may have been a time when mere animal courage was all that was necessary in an army officer. With the improvement in modern weapons, as thoroughly proven in this war, that time has gone by, and an officer to be anything but a danger to the men under him, and a danger to the cause which he is fighting in, must be a man of intelligence and must understand his trade, especially under the conditions dictated by the enemy. It is well if the reverses which have been suffered by the British army in this war have demonstrated this fact so strongly as to compel a re-organization of the officers of the army on the basis which prevails in the navy. This feature of the case is brought home very strongly to the Canadians by the more recent accounts of the battle of Paardeberg. From these accounts it appears that the great loss of life to the Canadian regiment occurred by reason of the order given to charge by the colonel of the Cornwallia, when there was no reasonable possibility of success. That as a matter of fact the sacrifice by reason of the ignorance of lives of these young Canadians was an officer who was paid to know his business. The only redeeming feature of the case was that he too lost his life as the result of his action.

While we are at liberty to criticize and to draw conclusions from what we see connected with the British army in South Africa, we are falling very far short in our duty to ourselves if we do not apply those same lessons to our own case in Canada. We have in Canada military forces of different classes, and it is to be feared that we have followed too closely on the model of the British army in regard to the officers commanding in those forces. We have looked upon soldiering as a play rather than as the most serious profession. We have not thought it necessary to

pick out for promotion only those who are fitted for it. We have to a very large extent allowed promotion to go by favoritism of one kind and another, not considering it necessary to do otherwise. If it is necessary to have a military force at all, and we spend several millions a year in supporting such a force, it is necessary that the officers of the force should be competent in profession; that it should be considered as a profession, that it should be studied carefully, worked at enthusiastically and rewarded proportionately to merit. There are lessons to be learned from the successes of the Boers in South Africa. Long standing and universally accepted military traditions are being shattered every day. Either a military force is for the purpose of fighting or it is for no purpose. Then if it is for the purpose of fighting every means should be taken to fit it for that purpose. There should be no carelessness, going on the principle that it does not matter, that military duties do not mean anything anyway. Either let us save the money that we spend for alleged military purposes; or let us be sure that our military affairs are in competent hands posted in up to date methods of actual warfare.

## WHY?

Why is our store always crowded?  
Why is our business increasing?  
Simply because we keep in stock all what people call for and that we sell our goods ten per cent. cheaper than any other store.

Garipey &amp; Brosseau.

PHONE 15.

## FOR SALE.

The store formerly occupied by Trimble Bros. & Leduc. Also the stock, consisting of Groceries, Boots & Shoes and General Dry Goods.

For particulars apply to  
J. W. KELLY, Edmonton.

## Fresh Rhubarb, Vegetables, Cigars & Tobaccos Soft Drinks, Headquarters for Choice Confectionery. Hallier & Aldridge.

We the undersigned Merchants of Edmonton have arranged to close our respective establishments at half past six, (6.30 p. m.), Saturdays and evenings before Holidays excepted.

STOVEL & STRANG,  
ROSS BROS.,  
J. L. JOHNSON & CO.,  
MCDUGALL & SECORD,  
W. J. WALKER,  
J. H. MORRIS & CO.,  
GARIPEY & BROSSEAU,  
J. H. MONTGOMERY,  
LARUE & PICARD,  
JOS. CHENIER,  
H. SIGLER,  
CLOSSON & WOOD,  
M. WEBB,

## W. H. CUSHING

EDMONTON.

## PLANING MILLS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
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Windows, Doors, Mouldings

Brackets, Turnings, Frames of all kinds, Store and Office Furnishings.

Rough and Dressed Lumber

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Special quotations to Contractors and Dealers.

Mills and Office North of Curling Park, Nemayo Avenue.

WANTED!  
FARMS TO RENT

For the coming season by a number of my correspondents in the United States.  
Send description and rent required to  
ISAAC COWIE, Edmonton.

## TO SELL.

A few farms. Apply to  
SHORT & CROSS,  
Advocates, Edmonton.

## Seed Oats for Sale.

A few hundred bushels of No. 1 Swedish Oats, grown from hand picked seed and sown on breaking. Price \$10.00 per bushel. Also pure Scotch Oats at 60c. per bushel.

JOHN FIELDERS, Poplar Lake.

## Dowling Milling Co.

(LIMITED)

Our Mill, just completed, is equipped with the most approved and up-to-date machinery, consequently our brands of Flour are the best value, and give the utmost satisfaction. A trial of them will convince the purchaser that it is in his interest to buy none other.

BRANDS..

"BEST PATENT"

"STRONG BAKERS"

"GOLDEN HARVEST"

"WHITE CLOVER"

Bran, Shorts and Feed constantly on hand.

Grinding and Chopping done on short notice.

Highest Cash Price Paid for Wheat.

Correspondence as to quotations, etc., will be promptly answered.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Telephone connection.

## Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Trimble Bros. & Leduc, in the District of Alberta General Merchants, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the said Trimble Bros. have made an assignment of all their estate, credits and effects liable to seizure and sale under execution, to J. W. Kelly, of the Town of Edmonton in said District, for the general benefit of their creditors.

And notice is further given that all creditors are required on or before the 23rd day of April, 1900, to file with the said Assignee or his Advocate, a statement of their claims and the securities, if any, held by them, and a statutory declaration thereunto verified by the same, and that after the said date the Assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice as aforesaid, and he will not be liable for the assets or any portion of them as distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Edmonton this 24th day of March, A. D. 1900.

J. W. KELLY, Assignee.

TAYLOR &amp; BOYLE, Advocates for the Assignee.

Spring and House Cleaning  
time come together.

It is then you find that your Chairs need re-upholstering, and how a new piece of Furniture would help to brighten up the room. Remember we are the only ones that do this work. Let us help you to brighten the home this spring.

We are offering Big Bargains in Curtain Material by the yard to make room for New Goods.

Goods worth \$7.50, now going at 75c.

Did you see our fitted Screens for \$1.50.

Shades with spring roller, complete for 50c.

Iron beds still going at \$5.50. Secure one of these while they last.

Upholstering, Picture Framing and Undertaking.

McIntosh &amp; Whitelaw.

## THE NOTED STORE

FINE HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS.

American BULL DURHAM, Star and Climax Cigars.

A full and complete stock of Smokers' Supplies at

HOCKLEY'S, Barber and Tobacco Shop.

Opposite Bulletin Block

Edmonton Steam Dye Works

F. MAYERHOFF, Proprietor.

Clothes, Blankets, Hats and Neckties cleaned and made to look as good as new. All kinds of cloth dyed.

Works near Electric Light Engine House.

## Sash and Door

FACTORY..

Cedar Sash and Doors, Frames, Moulding and Turned Work.

W. H. CLARK, Main Street.

Next to Mason-Hearts Co.

## Canadian Pacific

..RAILWAY..

Unequaled accommodation. The only line having through trains to the East and West.

Sleeping Cars to Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and East and West Kootenay. The only line running Tourist Sleeping Cars.

These cars are provided with every requisite and only a nominal charge is made for a berth.

Cars run to Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Seattle.

Rates and particulars of service to Atlin, Dawson City, Cape Nome and the Alaskan Gold Fields.

For information and full particulars apply to nearest agent or address

Wm. Setts, G. E. McPherson, A. G. P. A. Winnipeg, G. P. A., Winnipeg.

Wm. Lockhart  
Undertaker.

Coffins and Caskets, all styles, made at eastern prices.

All kinds of Funeral Furnishings.

Third Street, - Edmonton.

South of Hudson's Bay Store.

\$15.00 REWARD.

Three horses lost about July 1st from J. C. C. Breuser's pasture, Clover Bar.

Brown colts to 7 years old, weight about 1,000 lbs.

Bay horse five years old, white face and white feet, weight about 1,000 lbs.

Light bay colt, four years old, star in forehead weight about 1,200 lbs.

All three branded with on left cheek.

Above reward will be paid to any person returning the same to

J. C. C. BREUSER, Clover Bar.

## GENERAL PURPOSE

## MARES

A car load—all mated—to arrive this week also 50 others now in our stables.

FOR SALE AT

Larose &amp; Starret's Stables

..STRATHCONA..

## Seeds

-AT-

EDMONTON

## Seed Store

Fresh Bulk Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

Brome Grass, Timothy and Clover.

OUR Seed Stock will arrive next week, all fresh and adapted to this climate, carefully selected by the oldest gardener in the Edmonton district, and p. recharged from the most reliable seed firms in Canada.

OUR facilities for handling Seeds will commend itself to all who give us a trial order.

OUR Seeds are true to name and none but the best hand/ed.

Farm produce taken in exchange.

Potter &amp; MacDougall,

Opposite McCauley's Livory.

Clearing out Dry-Goods at Cost.

## ..TAKE YOUR..

Bicycle Repair Shop

(a few doors north of the Fire Hall)

and have it cleaned and put in repair for coming season.

AGENT FOR STERLING BICYCLES.

Build like a watch. Do not put your Wheel until you have seen the Sterling. Samples will arrive about the middle of April.

..EDMONTON..

## Cartage Company

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

## ..TRANSIENT TEAMING...

Any goods consigned to our care will receive prompt attention.

M. McCauley, Proprietor.

P. O. Box 194. Telephone 39.

## Wines, Liquors &amp; Cigars.

..THE BEST ASSORTMENT..

J. B. MERCER.



## EDMONTON BULLETIN

(Semi-Weekly)

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

Subscription \$1.00 per Year  
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.Transient advertisements: Five lines and under,  
three insertions and under, \$1.50, or ten cents a line  
for each insertion and five cents a line each week or part  
of week after.Standing advertisements: \$1.00 an inch per column.  
BULLETIN CO. (LTD.)

## Special Advertisements.

Situations vacant, Situations wanted, Found, Lost,  
Notices of Meetings, in solid form, 50 words or under,  
50c for one insertion, and a cent a word for each  
word over 50.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 20th, 1900

## TWINE.

Binder twine is one of the most important articles of consumption by the Western farmer, and to a very considerable extent, by the Eastern farmer as well. It is an article into the production of which labor enters to only a small degree as compared with the cost of the raw material. The price is, therefore, properly regulated by the price of raw material. In the early days of the National Policy binder twine enjoyed the same benefits of high protection as other articles of manufacture, so that this article which only employed, say \$100 worth of labor to \$1,000 worth of output, received as much benefit in the matter of duties as another product which employed \$500 worth of labor to a \$1,000 worth of output. This was manifestly unfair to the consumer of binder twine, and was unfair to the protective principle as well. Under that system a large part of the cost of binder twine to the farmer was represented by the protective tariff. The effect upon the farmer was plain, so direct and so injurious as to produce a very great outcry against what was clearly an iniquity. When the liberal tariff policy was being framed particular attention was given to the article of binding twine. It was felt that this was an article which should reach the farmer at the lowest possible cost. Owing to the fact that but little labor was employed in its production, it was also felt that the absolute removal of the protective tariff in its favor could not seriously affect the industrial condition of the country. It was, therefore, decided to make binding twine free. At the same time to compensate, as far as possible, the Canadian manufacturers of the article for the removal of the duty, the raw material was admitted free of duty. As a consequence, since the introduction of the tariff of 97, the farmer has been getting his binding twine at the lowest price at which it is offered in the markets of the world. Since that time, however, the cost of raw material has increased very seriously, and as a result binding twine is dearer to-day than it was four years ago. It is not dearer, however, by reason of the tariff, but by reason of causes which are beyond the control of the makers of tariffs. Were the tariff on binding twine still in existence the consumer would pay not less but more than he does at present, for his twine and with every increase in the cost of raw material he would find a still greater proportionate increase in the cost of the manufactured article to him. Whatever he pays now it is what the article costs and not what the treasury takes as taxation on the twine manufacturer, taken as profit, which makes the price, as was the case under the protective tariff.

There is no question that the action of the liberal government in regard to binder twine was clear cut, well-defined, and essentially in the interests of the Western farmer. That being the case, it has become necessary for the opposition to do as far as possible, break down in the minds of the farmers the good effect of this action of the present government. The difference between the present price of twine and that which prevailed four years ago is persistently held up to view, as though the farmer did not know that the addition of the duty would make an addition in the price, and that the removal of the duty makes the price lower than it would be had the duty remained.

This, however, has not been the great point of the opposition contention regarding binding twine. They have unearthed what they would like to have understood as a scandal in connection with the binding twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary and sold by the government. Many years ago it was thought well by the former government to employ the convicts in making binder twine, not for the purpose of making cheap twine, or for competing in the manufacture of twine, but simply for the purpose of employing the prisoners in something that would be of use, and to some extent help to bear the expenses of the prison. The twine when made was disposed of wholesale to dealers throughout the country and the price received credited to the penitentiary. This course was continued by the present government. In 1898, after the tariff reduction had been made, war broke out in the Philippines, causing a very great increase in the cost of the raw material of which twine is made. This caused a very great jump in the price of twine, both wholesale and retail. The government had already, in the usual way, disposed of

the output of the penitentiary, receiving, of course, the then going-wholesale price, which was governed by the low figures prevailing before the outbreak of the war. Of course, the dealers who purchased at this low price took advantage of the rise in twine and sold their purchase at the very high figure thus brought about, and made a correspondingly large profit. This simple fact, an ordinary business transaction, was seized upon by the opposition papers, particularly, to discredit as far as possible, the policy of the government in taking the duty off the twine, and to make it appear that instead of the government being desirous of reducing the cost to farmers, they had entered into an unholy combination with the rascally dealers for the purpose of fleecing the farmers in the price of their twine. The government had sold their twine at, say 6c a lb. and the dealers were retelling it to the farmers at, say 12c a lb. Hence the government had fleeced the farmer out of 6c a lb. for the benefit of the dealer. The weak point in the argument is that it was not the output of the penitentiary which fixed the price of twine. On the contrary the price of the output of the penitentiary was fixed by the general price. It could not be that the few thousand pounds manufactured in the Kingston penitentiary could be held at a high figure raise the general price of all the twine made for import into the Dominion of Canada, and yet this would have to be the case in order to establish the contention of the opposition. It is the party who controls the larger part of the output of any product who is able to control the price of that product. The party who controls the smaller part is governed by the party who controls the larger part. When the latter undertook to corner the wheat market of the world he did it by undertaking to buy up the larger part of the wheat production of the United States. He failed because he was not able to secure control of the larger part. Imagine a dealer owning a million bushels of wheat undertaking to raise the price of a product of ten millions. The case is the same in the matter of the Kingston penitentiary binding twine. The government controlling a few thousand pounds of twine could not by any possibility seriously affect the price of the hundreds of thousands of pounds of twine made and sold in Canada. If they have twine to sell in small quantities they must sell it at the going price that governs the trade at the time. This they did, and it is taking for granted a lack of intelligence on the part of the farming community when the opposition undertakes to make that community believe that the government could have, had they been ever so willing, engineered or been a party to a combine which taking advantage of the scarcity of twine material increased the price of the finished product.

In order, however, that there shall be no mistake as to the position of the government in regard to this binding twine matter, and that there shall be no possibility of an accusation lying against them of combination with the wholesale dealers, this spring the decision has been reached not to sell to wholesalers at all but to sell only direct to the farmers. From one point of view this is not a business way of dealing with the matter. It should be enough that the government sells the output of the penitentiary on the open market to the highest bidder. But they are going further, and are using the output of the penitentiary to, as far as possible, keep down the wholesale price of the twine by ignoring the wholesalers, selling direct to the farmers, and thereby putting out, as far as the output of the twine will go, the wholesalers' profits. The effect can only be proportionate to the proportion which the output of the Kingston penitentiary bears to the whole amount of twine sold in Canada, but whatever the proportion is the effect must necessarily be in favor of the farmer. The tendency is to reduce the price and to break down any combination that may exist, but the government would have to go into the manufacture of binding twine as a business and manufacture the greater part of the amount required for consumption in Canada before it could actually control the market.

What the government has done in the matter of binding twine is that it has given the twine to the consumer without any cost of duty whatever, and it has, besides, used the output of the Kingston penitentiary for the purpose of as far as possible cutting away the middleman's profit on the sale of twine. This is what the government has done. What does the opposition propose to do?

## MORINVILLE.

The Morinville baseball team has organized and is ready to play any team in the Northwest.

Mat Steffes will return from South Dakota to-morrow on a special, bringing with him two ewe effects. Seeding began last week and is in full blast this week.

It will be a surprise to those to whom criticism of the judgment and ability of an English officer is blasphemy to learn that the London Times one of the most reliable and matter of fact newspapers in the world has recognized and severely criticized the defects of the present army system which, if states, places important commands in the hands of those not competent to hold them.

Are  
Style, Comfort  
and Economy

any consideration to you  
when considering the

## Question of Shoes?

If so, buy goods stamped  
H. B. Co.

THEY WEAR. THEY FIT.

NO RISK in buying these  
goods.

YOUR MONEY BACK if not  
satisfactory.

## A Difficulty Solved.

Ladies who want a walking  
boot strong enough to stand  
rough wear and protect the  
feet from mud and slush, and  
at the same time soft enough  
and neat enough to suit the  
most fastidious, will find just  
what they want on our shelves.

## Oxford Shoes

That are really perfection for  
fit, elegance and comfort, are  
guaranteed to wear.

## Our 3-Button Kid Slipper

for afternoon or evening wear  
is a triumph of beauty and  
comfort.

## Gentlemen

who like a combination of  
style, durability and comfort,  
will find exactly what they  
need on our shelves.

THEY FIT. THEY WEAR.

HUDSON'S BAY STORES.

## J. Chenier

Will be in business again  
about the first of May in  
the same lines as before, that  
is to say:

Millinery, Dry-Goods,  
Boots & Shoes, Groceries,  
Provisions, Flour & Feed, etc.

A visit to see the goods and  
prices will pay you.

Don't forget the place.

Miss Charbonneau's old stand

JOS. CHENIER

FOR SALE.

The Pure Bred Clydesdale Stallion

Friar Tuck (1809)

The property of Mr. James Brown, Little  
Red Deer, Insull, Alta.

Friar Tuck is a beautiful Bay, 16 3/4 on  
short legs, nicely feathered, with a round  
body, large circular feet of good quality,  
and a very mild temper. He is guaranteed  
free from any disease, hereditary or other-  
wise.

For particulars, address  
JAMES BROWN,  
4865  
Innisfail, Alberta.

## Pigs for Sale.

Saturday, April 21st, 1900,  
at 3 p. m.

At Luke Kelly's farm, St. Albert road,  
About 35 Pigs—about 8 sows, 12 year-old  
and 15 piglets.

N. D. BECK, Executor.

## SOCIAL.

Don't miss the Social in Horston's Hall  
on Friday evening, the 20th inst., to com-  
mence at 8 o'clock.

Good programme. Refreshments.

Admission 25c.

S. Nankin, Watchmaker  
...and Jeweller

Has a full selection of Watches, Clocks,  
Jewelry, Silverware and Optical Goods.

## A WORD ABOUT REPAIRS.

There is no article that is so closely associated with us as a Watch. It regulates all our business, and is either of the greatest value or no value whatever. A Watch must either be repaired properly or ruined, and hundreds of fine Watches have been utterly ruined by being tampered with by unskilled workmen and apprentices. Having been at the Jewellery and Watch Repairing trade for the past 25 years in the most reliable shops in some of the largest cities of EUROPE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA, from which I have received diplomas and excellent references for my skilled mechanical work, which proves that I am sufficiently master of my trade, I make this class of work a distinct feature and give it my most scrupulous attention. All work entrusted to my care will be repaired expeditiously and in a superior manner, accompanied with a guarantee for twelve months. I shall do my utmost to gain the confidence of all who favor me with their patronage. One trial will prove.

Hoping to have a call from you, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

S. NANKIN, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Opposite Post Office, Edmonton.

## Fire Insurance.

North British & Mercantile  
INSURANCE CO.

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Total Assets - - \$7,256,000.00.

\$2,330,000.00	Losses Paid Chicago	Fire 1872
(55,000.00 Subscribed to Sufferers)		
\$742,000.00	Losses Paid Boston	Fire 1872
\$940,000.00	" " St. John, N. B.	Fire 1877
\$238,921.00	" " St. John, Nfld.	Fire 1892
\$55,779.00	" " Windsor, N. S.	Fire 1897
\$78,180.00	" " New Westminster, B.C.	Fire 1898

Don't forget that the Edmonton Real Estate Exchange is a Pusher for Business  
in Fire, Life, Accident and Guarantee Insurance.

Town Lots, Farms, Dwellings, and Business Stands for Sale. Any Agency Business will  
receive special attention.

Deggendorfer &amp; Harrison,

P. O. Box 234, Edmonton.

Proprietors.

Barb Wire and  
Fencing Nails

at the Sign of the Anvil.



NEW SETTLERS will find it to their advantage to deal  
with us—Old-Timers have discovered it already.

...Stovel &amp; Strang,

Everything in Hardware. - Edmonton.

## TADDY &amp; Co.

Established 150 Years

LONDON, ENG.

"ORBIT" Brand and  
PREMIER Navy Cut Tobaccos.

Agents for Canada: JAMES TURNER &amp; CO., HAMILTON, ONT. 3994

## MILLINERY ANNOUNCEMENT.

I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends and customers  
of Edmonton and District for the very liberal patronage extended to me in  
the past. I feel that my efforts each season, to secure really

## Up-to-date Hats and Bonnets

have been successful. As in the past, it is my intention still to be "THE  
LEADER" in Fashionable Millinery.

This year I have, I confidently believe, the Best and Largest Stock  
of Stylish Hats, Bonnets, etc., ever exhibited in Edmonton.

I have also secured the services of an Expert Milliner, well versed  
in the

## Latest Styles,

having attended the Toronto and London Openings, and securing the  
Latest Styles in Paris and New York Fashion.

A visit from you to my Spring Openings would be heartily appre-  
ciated, THURSDAY, APRIL 12th, and following days.

...MRS. O. H. BUSH...

## By-Law No. 185.

A By-Law to provide for Borrowing  
the sum of \$25,000.00 upon the  
credit of the Municipality at Large

WHEREAS, it is expedient that  
there should be borrowed by the Muni-  
cipality of the Town of Edmonton, the  
sum of \$25,000.00 in order to pay the  
cost of acquiring Lots 20, 31, 32, 33,  
34, 43, 44, 45, and 46, in River Lot 8,  
in the Town of Edmonton, for the pur-  
pose of establishing thereon a Public  
Market.

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient  
that the indebtedness to be created by  
the proposed loan be spread over  
twenty years.

AND WHEREAS, the amount of the  
whole rateable property, according to  
the last Revised Assessment Roll is  
\$1,188,249.00.

AND WHEREAS, the existing debt  
of the Municipality, outside the rateable  
debt for the current expenses of the  
present year, is \$30,146.35, whereof  
part is assessed or assessable against  
the whole rateable property of the  
Municipality, and part is assessed or  
assessable by way of special frontage  
assessment against certain property  
only, and whereof no part is in  
arrear.

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient  
that this By-Law should take effect on  
the First day of June, 1900.

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient  
to provide for the repayment of the  
principal sum by the creation of an  
equal yearly sinking fund.

AND WHEREAS, the total amount  
which will be required to be raised an-  
nually by special rate for paying the  
annual interest on the principal at the  
rate of five per cent. per annum half  
yearly and for repaying the principal  
by means of a sinking fund as afore-  
said is \$312.95.

AND WHEREAS, the annual spe-  
cial rate on the dollar on the rateable  
property in the Municipality, accord-  
ing to the last Revised Assessment  
Roll required as being sufficient to pay  
the said sum of \$312.95 and interest  
thereon as aforesaid is 27-100 of a mill.

THEREFORE, the Municipal Council  
of the Town of Edmonton duly assem-  
bled, enact as follows:—

1. This By-Law is to take effect on  
the First day of June, 1900.

2. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer  
of the Municipality may borrow  
on the credit of the Municipality the  
sum of \$25,000.00, and may issue de-  
bentures of the Municipality to that  
amount in sums of not less than \$100.00  
each, payable within twenty years  
from the said First day of June, 1900,  
with interest at the rate of five per  
cent. per annum payable half-yearly,  
such debentures to be registered in the  
Office of the Secretary-Treasurer of  
the Town of Edmonton, Edmonton, N.  
W.T., and to have attached thereto  
coupons for the payment of interest.

3. For the purpose of paying the  
amount which shall be required  
to be raised annually for the  
payment of the said interest and  
creating an equal yearly  
sinking fund to be set apart for the  
payment of the principal of the said  
debentures, a special rate of 27-100 of a mill  
on the dollar over and above all other  
taxes and rates shall be levied (in the  
same manner and at the same time as  
the general Municipal taxes), upon  
the whole rateable property of the  
Municipality in each year for the pe-  
riod of twenty years from the said First  
day of June, 1900, being the period dur-  
ing which the said debentures will run.

4. On the 11th day of May,  
1900, at the hour of six o'clock  
in the afternoon, at the Council  
Chamber, Edmonton, is hereby  
fixed as the time and place when and  
where the Returning Officer shall sum  
up the number votes given for and  
against this By-Law.

PROVINCIONALLY ADOPTED in  
Council this 11th day of April, A. D.,  
1900.

K. W. MACKENZIE,  
Mayor.

GEO. J. KINNARD,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given  
that the foregoing is a true copy of a  
proposed By-Law which will be taken  
into consideration by the Municipal  
Council of the Town of Edmonton af-  
ter being voted on by the Electors,  
that the date of the first publication of  
the said proposed By-Law is the 16th  
day of April, 1900, in the Edmonton  
Bulletin, a newspaper published in  
the Town of Edmonton, and that the  
votes of the Electors will be taken  
on the said proposed By-Law on Fri-  
day, the 11th day of May, 1900, be-  
tween nine a. m. and five p. m., at the  
Council Chamber, Edmonton.

GEORGE J. KINNARD,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given  
that application will be made  
to the Legislature of the  
Northwest Territories at its  
next session by and on behalf of Jo-  
seph Eugene Laurencelle, bank man-  
ager, James Ross, Merchant, Stanis-  
las LaRue, Merchant, of Edmonton,  
Alberta, N. W. T., in the said North-  
west Territories, and of Louis Zepher  
in Mathieu, contractor, and Louis  
Arthur Bourrier, gentlemen, both of  
the city of Montreal, in the Province  
of Quebec, and such other persons as  
shall become associated with them for  
an act of incorporation under the name  
of "THE PROVIDENT TRUST AND IN-  
VESTMENT COMPANY" more specially  
for the purposes of executing the  
offices of executor, administrator,  
trustee, receiver, assignee, and carry-  
ing on a general trust, deposit agency,  
loan and guarantee business with a  
place of business in the Town of Ed-  
monton, in the said Northwest Ter-  
ritories.

Edmonton, February 1st, 1900.

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## EDMONTON LAND.

Continued.

It is not intended to give here a very detailed description of the town of Edmonton, which has been so often described in other publications, probably already seen by the reader.

The officials and business men with which the settler is likely to be first brought in contact, however, require mention.

The Alberta, Queen's, Jasper, and Grand Central hotels, a number of boarding houses and restaurants supply every need in this line for people not availing themselves of the lodgings to be had at the comfortable immigration hall.

There are six of these where horses can be hired by land seekers.

The Imperial and Merchants Banks of Canada, both of the highest standing, transact a large and growing business. The Banque Jacques Cartier, on account of losses in the east, is closing up its Edmonton branch, where it has done a profitable trade.

The land and immigration agents of the government will give every information to settlers regarding government lands and those belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway. They frequently have particulars of land for sale or rent by private owners.

The real estate business, which is so often in the hands of disreputable and unreliable persons in the United States, is in Edmonton conducted with as high integrity as any other commercial business in the country, by men who make it their special permanent occupation, as well as by members of the legal profession, who naturally would not lower their professional standing by engaging in the business were it not considered at least as reliable and respectable as their own profession. At the offices of these agents a settler will be given freely all information regarding public, railway, and private lands and where to find them. Each real estate office has a variety of lands, fully described, from which a settler can take his choice of the description most to his taste and then go out and see the land. In this way he saves much time and trouble and is generally better suited in the end than if he wandered round collecting information to which he can without fees get access at a real estate office. No real estate office handles property the title of which is in dispute. That cannot be said of property frequently hawked about on the streets and in bar-rooms by itinerant agents.

There are four firms handling agricultural machinery, from which the best Canadian and American goods may be had.

There are four saddlery and harness stores exhibiting first class articles; and half a dozen blacksmith and horse shoeing shops.

Three lumber yards, two saw and planing mills, two sash and door factories, and numerous contractors, builders, and carpenters supply all this line. There are three large hardware stores with a full stock in all lines.

Every other ordinary branch of business is well represented in Edmonton. Some of the stores, notably that of McLaughlin & Second would do credit to a large city. Food and clothing, plain and common, rich and dainty, can be purchased at Edmonton at prices surprisingly low for a western town.

The Gallagher-Hull Meat and Packing Company, Ltd., carry on an extensive business in curing meat for export. They have large cold storage buildings, and a slaughter house near town.

One roller process and one old process brick mill; and one elevator and a number of flat warehouses operate in town. Three brick yards supply present needs in their line. A number of coal mines in and near the town supply it with exceedingly cheap and good fuel. Dredging for gold in the bed of the Saskatchewan is about to be carried on on an extensive scale by English companies.

One brewery, one aerated water factory, and dye works are established in the town.

## Churches.

Of all the leading Christian denominations flourish under able and zealous pastors in Edmonton, town and district.

## Schools.

Mostly supported by government, attended very efficiently to public education in town and country.

## Hospitals.

There is a fine general hospital under the Rev. Sisters of Charity in Edmonton, open to all denominations. Another smaller hospital is about to be built.

## Medical Profession.

The medical profession is well represented, by six doctors of medicine. There are two good dentists. A veterinary surgeon practices. Three drug stores supply all wants in that line.

The town has a telephone system, electric light; and a fire brigade. A waterworks system is projected. The town council has adopted a public market scheme, which with contemplated improvements in the country roads leading to town should largely increase local trade.

The population of the town is said to have reached 3,000 and that of Northern Alberta of which it is the principal town, is estimated at 30,000. The mere population of the town is not, however, a fair indication of its commercial, official and legal importance. Commercially it is already known to

travelling men as the best town west of Winnipeg, a compliment which will probably be reversed when the inter-oceanic canal is completed.

The greatest commercial concern doing business in Edmonton is the Hudson's Bay Company, whose posts throughout the region north of the Saskatchewan river, from Onion Lake, in the east to Lac St. Anne on the west constituting its Edmonton district, and whose district of Peace river and Athabasca, are under the command of the chief factor, resident in Edmonton, from which all the supplies for these posts and districts, as well as for the Mackenzie river district are drawn, and at which their yields of furs are received. The firm of McLaughlin & Second also do a big business in these districts, likewise Moss Bros., and LaRue & Picard.

The chief Dominion lands office, and land titles office for Northern Alberta are situated in Edmonton.

Here the supreme court holds its sittings. Cases originating in all Northern Alberta and in the great territories to the north are tried. As a consequence this legal profession is strongly represented numerically.

The town appears to be in good financial standing from the balance sheet 31st Dec. 1899, recently published. The value of rateable property in 1899, was \$1,888,329; the existing debt \$99,146; and the gross assessment \$21,558, which included \$6,500 for schools.

The Dominion lands and timber regulations, and hand books for settlers, edited by the immigration department for all Canada may be had on application from the Dominion lands agent, Edmonton, who should also be supplied with official maps, showing the government land open for homestead entry and purchase, for distribution to settlers.

The land commissioner of the Canadian Pacific railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or their land agent, Mr. William Toole, at Calgary, Alberta, will furnish applicants with maps of their unsold lands, prices and terms. Also with full information as to freight and passenger rates, quarantine and customs regulations, besides valuable pamphlets describing the country.

It is understood that the town council of Edmonton have made arrangements to have published, in the near future, a revised edition, with up-to-date information, of the illustrated pamphlet, which gave an exhaustive description of the district, published in 1897, and called "The Grass, Grain, and Gold Fields of Southwestern Canada."

In consequence of the large demand for copies of the Bulletin containing the series of articles on "Edmonton Land," which has been concluded in this issue we have decided on reprinting the articles in pamphlet form under the title "Come West," for free distribution to intending settlers.

## THE DOUKHOBORS.

A report has appeared in a number of papers recently to the effect that a number of Doukhobors, who arrived from Russia last year, in Manitoba and the West, have decided to remove to California, the supposition being that better inducements have been offered them there than they find in the Canadian West. Some of the newspaper comments on this movement look upon it as something of a misfortune, or a slap in the face to immigration to Canada. The Bulletin declines to consider it in any such light. The movement of the Doukhobors from Russia was not an immigration in the ordinary, if indeed in any, sense of the word. They were exiled from Russia for what appeared to the Russian government to be good and sufficient reasons. They came to Canada because they had to go somewhere and where Canada was weak was that in order to secure their coming here, instead of going elsewhere, she allowed them special consideration and special privileges which should not be allowed any people under any circumstances. They went as exiles from Russia, but came as guests rather than immigrants to Canada, and it is only natural that having been accepted by the Canadian government and a section of the people at their own valuation they have taken that as a stepping-stone upon which to raise still further their self-esteem; and the country which gave them special privileges in order to secure their presence is not now good enough for them, even with those special privileges. Their coming was not immigration and their going is not emigration. They are a special people moved, by special considerations, and for that very reason are in the estimation of the "Bulletin" entirely undesirable as settlers in the Canadian Northwest.

In the belief that the Doukhobors were suffering persecution for conscience's sake, they were welcomed with open arms by a large number of the specially religious people of the West, who did not stop to inquire what particular form of belief was held by the Doukhobors, which was considered so objectionable to the Russian government. The mere fact that it was objectionable to the Russian government does not by any means prove that it is or may be acceptable to any other civilized government; and as a matter of fact, it is beginning to appear that there are peculiarities about the beliefs of the Doukhobors which have caused their stock to go down below par with people of evangelical faith in Canada. Everybody has heard, and nearly everybody has been horrified by the stories of the Russian nihilists.

It appears from recent reports that nihilist literature has been found in the possession of the Doukhobors in Manitoba and the West, and that this find has been a cause of some uneasiness to the authorities. This should not be considered anything remarkable. The principles of the Doukhobors so far as they have been explained hitherto, are essentially the principles of nihilism, led by the hominizing feature. The mere fact of a number of people being religious cranks does not render them desirable as either settlers or citizens in a country where intelligent citizenship is the basis of all that we, the people of this country, consider desirable success. It is a mistake to allow, much more to encourage the establishment of such people as the Doukhobors in the Northwest Territories, and once the mistake is made the sooner it is rectified by their moving out, the better for everybody. It is to be hoped either that they will all go or that those who remain will be compelled to accept the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

## 3 Farms TO Rent or Sell

1. Eight miles from Edmonton, at Poplar lake. Sixty acres under cultivation. Rent \$150, cash.

2. Thirteen miles from Edmonton, six miles from Fort Saskatchewan, at Horse Hills. Forty acres. Rent \$100.

3. Nineteen miles from Edmonton, nine miles from St. Albert. 120 acres. Rent \$250.

All these farms have dwelling houses, stables and wells.

Apply to

**I A A C COWIE,**

Edmonton, Alberta.

### Where is Ella Krysztal?

Gallian girl, 13 years of age. Anyone knowing of her whereabouts, please leave such information with undersigned.

P. WAGNER, Edmonton.

### Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Trimble Bros. of London, in the District of Alberta General Merchants, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the said Trimble Bros. have made an assignment of all their estate, credits and effects liable to seizure and sale under execution, to J. W. Kelly, of the Town of Edmonton, in said District, for the general benefit of their creditors.

And notice is further given that all creditors are required on or before the 31st day of April, 1900, to file with the said Assignee or his Adversary, a statement of their claims and the securities, if any, held by them, and that after the said date the Assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice as aforesaid, and he will not be liable for the assets or any portion of them so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall then have had notice.

Dated at Edmonton this 21st day of March, A. D. 1900.

J. W. KELLY Assignee.

TAYLOR & BOYLE, Advocates for the Assignee.

### THE NOTED STORE

FINE HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS.

American Bull Durham, Star and Climax

A full and complete stock of Smokers' Supplies at

HOCKLEY'S, Barber and Tobaccoist,

Opposite Bulletin Block

Edmonton Steam Dye Works

F. MAYERHOFFER, Proprietor.

Clothes, Blankets, Hats and Neckties cleaned and made to look as good as new. All kinds of cloth dyed.

Works near Electric Light Engine House.

### A Good Half-Section

Situated five miles from Edmonton. About 60 acres broken; 160 acres fenced. Price, \$8.00 per acre. Terms on application.

### Quarter Section

Nine miles from town; 75 to 100 acres broken. Good frame dwelling, cow and horse stables, sheep and calf sheds. Storehouses and open sheds. Never-failing well. Price, \$1600.

T. A. STEPHEN,

Real Estate Agent, Edmonton.

## Closson & Wood.

Immense Stock of

...EASTER HATS...

Now ready for inspection. It will pay you to call and see them.

### SAVE MONEY.

It's what you save that makes you rich, and if you are alive to your own interest you will find you save money by trading with us. Other people do—why not you?

### SHOES...

It will soon be shoe weather and it's only a question of where to buy them. Every shoe we sell is sure to give satisfaction. That is the way we are building up a shoe trade. Good Shoes and reasonable prices.

### HATS & CAPS...

Our spring stock is in and here you find the hat or cap that suits you. Call and examine these.

### GLOVES...

When you discard the heavy winter mitt you want something in the glove line. In these we carry a most complete range, and if we can't fix you up well, no one can.

### GROCERIES...

A world of them, with only a small bit of space to tell about them. What more can we do than mention two or three articles and ask you to come and see the rest.

New Breakfast Foods

New Coffees.

Fearman's Star Brand Breakfast Bacon.

Good Goods Cheap.

Prompt attention to your wants.

**ROSS BROS., EDMONTON.**

IF YOU BUY

## BOOTS AND SHOES

You must buy them right as to Quality and Price. This can only be done by buying from

**J. H. MORRIS & Co.**

Our stock of Boots and Shoes is the largest and best assorted in Town.

OUR MOTTO IS: QUALITY the BEST, PRICES the LOWEST

**J. H. MORRIS & CO.**

CALL AT ...

**E. RAYMER'S**

Where you will find a complete stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, etc. at prices to suit everybody. Novelties made from Saskatchewan Gold.

E. RAYMER, Watchmaker & Jeweler.

**ASK FOR EDDY'S**

House, Horse, Scrub and Stove

**BRUSHES**

THE MOST DURABLE ON THE MARKET.

THE E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED, HULL.

TEES & PERRSE, Agents, Winnipeg.

**D. R. Fraser & Co.**

EDMONTON

SAW MILLS

Manufacturers and Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED

**LUMBER.**

A complete assortment of British Columbia Fir and Cedar Lumber, Shingles, Lath and Mouldings.

Doors and Windows

always on hand.

Notice to Creditors

Re James Goodridge, Deceased.

Pursuant to the order of Mr. Justice Rouleau made the 7th April, 1900, all creditors and others having claims against the estate of James Goodridge, late of Edmonton, Alberta, deceased, are required, on or before the 11th June, 1900, to send in to Messrs. Short, & Cross, Advocates for the Administrator, their claims against the said estate, with a statement of the securities, if any held by them, duly verified.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of the said date the Administrator shall be at liberty to distribute the assets of the estate, or any part thereof, among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which said Administrator has then notice and shall not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose claim said Administrator shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Edmonton this 11th April, 1900.

SHORT & CROSS, Administrators, Edmonton, Alta.

First insertion 13th April, 1900.

LEGAL.

L. S. COWAN, ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office over Banque Jacques Cartier, Edmonton.

BROWN & ROBERTSON, Barristers, etc., But

St. James Block.

HARRY H. ROBERTSON, C.

W. W. MACDONALD, R.A., ADVOCATE, EDMONTON.

Crown recorder.

Consultation and correspondence in German, French and Norwegian.

TAYLOR & BOYLE, Barristers, Advocates

Solicitors, Notaries, etc. Office, Imperial

Physical Building, Edmonton, and the Valley Block

Strathcona.

H. C. TAYLOR, M. A., LL. J. R. LITTLE,

Company and Private Funds to Loan.

BECK & EMERY, ADVOCATES, NOTARIES

and, EDMONTON, ALBERTA, N. W. SOLICITORS

FOR THE BANK OF CANADA

N. D. PAGE, & C. E. C. KEST

Company and private funds to loan.

P. L. McNAMARA, Advocate, Notary, Etc. Office

over McLeod's Block, Main St., Edmonton.

W. F. Z. Solicitor for the Banque Jacques Cartier

SHORT & CROSS,

ADVOCATES, NOTARIES, ETC.

Office, American Block, Edmonton, Alberta.

Company and Private Funds to Loan. Solicitors

for the Merchants Bank of Canada.

W. M. SEWELL. C. W. CROSS.

MEDICAL.

E. A. BRAITHWAITE, M.D. Office at Residence.

Third street, south of new H. B. Store. Telephone

connections.

P. AYLEN, M.D., C.M., McGill University

Physician, Surgeon, Acupuncture, etc. Office

and residence, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

P. ROY, M.D.

Office opposite Massey Hotel, Jasper avenue.

Office hours, 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 35.

HOTELS.

ALBERTA HOTEL, Edmonton.—The above well

known hotel having been recently enlarged

and improved, now under the management

of Jackson & Grieson, it is prepared to offer the best

accommodation to visitors and the public generally

at moderate rates. Good sample rooms. Very in

connection. Bus and train connections.

JACKSON & GRIESON, Props.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The

only brick hotel in Edmonton. The largest house

in Northern Alberta. First-class weekly and daily

board at reasonable rates. Connections sample rooms

in connection. Also first-class livery and feed stable.

J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL, south side of Jasper avenue

opposite Imperial Bank. First class in all

respects. German, French and Belgian cuisine

lively, food and service in connection.

MATZ & MULLER, Proprietors.

WINDSOR HOTEL, ST. ALBERT.

Indulgent throughout. Best wines, liquors and

cigars. First class accommodation for travellers.

Sample rooms in connection.

J. C. COULTER, Proprietor.

ALBERTA HOTEL, Red Deer, near the C. P. R.

Hotel. First class in all respects. Good sample

rooms. STEPHEN WILSON, Proprietor.

RANCH.

BEAVER LAKE STOCK PANCH, ROBERT LOGAN

Proprietor. Constantly on hand and for sale

horses, calves and sheep. Prices to suit purchaser.

Also—Seed oats, barley and potatoes.

Cattle brand—"Horsehead" on rump.

Horse brand—"H. L." on left hind.

ARCHITECTS.

EDMONTON & JOHNSON, Architects, draughtsmen and valuers

OFFICE—Imperial Bank building.

W. S. EDMONTON, Architect and Valuer.

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F. BIGGENDORF, ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER.

Designs, specifications, Estimates. Valuations

Superintendent of all kinds of construction.

Office—Helmick Block, opposite Post Office.

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W. S. ROBERTSON, Auctioneer and Valuer.

Telephone Connections. SHERIFF'S OFFICE.



## PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, April 10.

The debate on the budget has occupied the attention of the House on government days, for the past two weeks. The record for short debates, which was established in the early part of the session, has been altogether destroyed by this later debate which, as yet, shows no sign of reaching a conclusion. It is quite natural that this should be the important debate of the session as it involves a discussion of the financial condition of the country and, as well, of the government policy in regard to the raising and expenditure of the revenues. Naturally the debate hinges on the tariff which forms the question at issue between the government and the opposition. In setting forth the position and policy of the government the finance minister drew attention to the excellent standing of the trade of the country which showed increases along almost all lines, and towards which increases, he claimed, the fiscal policy of the government of the day contributed in a marked degree. The first part of his contention appeared not to be open to contradiction, as the opposition freely admitted the great prosperity alleged; and only produced negative arguments, that the policy of the government had nothing to do with the buoyancy of trade. Such an argument would be stronger coming from another source, for when they were in power they were most insistent and persistent in claiming credit for the then fiscal policy of all prosperity of whatever kind throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Not only so, but even in their present argument, while declaring that the liberal policy had nothing whatever to do with the prosperity of the country, they still alleged that prosperity was due to their policy of years ago, discredited by the elections in 1896; and which again in strange contradiction they declared that the liberals were still carrying out.

There is little that is new in the budget announcements of the finance minister to warrant discussion. The only tariff change is the increase of the British preference from 25 to 33-1/3 per cent, or, in other words, from a quarter to a third preference; and a proposal for free trade with Trinidad. Not a very extensive program, and one which amply fulfills the hopes of the advocates of low tariff. If the tariff, as it stands, is open to attack from the public point of view, it is on the ground that the duties on many articles are still above a revenue tariff basis. This is emphasized by the statement of the finance minister, who in speaking of the British preference declared that 23-1/3 per cent was a fair revenue tariff rate. How the coal oil duties of something like 80 per cent can be justified according to that standard he did not state, nor yet the duties on a large number of iron manufactures which still stand at 25 and 30 per cent. But these are not the grounds upon which the opposition attack the tariff. They find fault with the liberals because they have not reduced the tariff below the present point; but for their own part they declare distinctly against a low, and in favor of a high tariff altogether. Hon. Mr. Foster in his reply to the minister of finance said: "I say, as a member of the liberal conservative party and as a lover of my country in its industrial and trade development, that I believe it is essentially necessary that the principle of adequate protection for the industries of this country should be kept up here." However far short the liberals may have fallen from the standard of a tariff for revenue only, there is no mistaking the fact that further relief from the consumer is not to be had at the hands of the conservative party under its present leaders. That so far from any possibility of a further reduction under conservative control, there is a distinct pledge from the present leaders of that party in favor of increased rather than decreased duties. What the hope there is for further tariff reductions in favor of the consumer, that hope lies in whatever influence can be exercised by parliamentary representatives of the consumers who are willing to act in their interest to the extent of bringing such pressure as may be possible to bear upon the government. Judging of the tariff policy of the two parties by the position they have taken rather than by merely what they say it must be admitted that the present government is in favor of moderate protection still further modified by British preference, while the opposition still adheres to their old policy of extreme protection, the interests of the manufacturer to be considered first, last, always and only.

The principal discussion has been on the British preference feature of the tariff rather than on the tariff as a whole. This preference having been increased at this session naturally brings it prominently forward for discussion, and the opposition have displayed their general tariff policy more clearly in discussing this special feature than in discussing the general tariff itself. The preference was granted to Britain for the purpose of promoting trade with that country in the hope that it British sales to Canada could be increased British purchases from Canada would also be increased; in other words, the preference was granted not so much to sell British goods in Canada as to sell Canadian products in England, while at the same time it gave the Canadian consumer the direct benefit of lower duties on his imports from Britain.

It is this latter feature of the preferential tariff to which the opposition apparently take chief exception. It is objectionable to them because it allows manufactured goods into Canada at a low rate of duty, and the fact that they are British goods, and they are above all the party of loyalty to Britain, does not affect the case in their eyes. Just how far they go in considering the new British preference a substantial reduction in the tariff may be judged from a remark of Mr. Foster in his reply to the finance minister. He says: "How is this going to affect the industries of this country? So far as I can judge some of the most important industries of this country will find that the act operates to such an extent that the tariff affords them little or no protection."

Now this additional cut of 8-1/2 per cent will act in two ways. It will not in the way I have already mentioned and, besides, it will affect some of the principal industries of this country." It is thus made clear that this feature of the tariff at any rate is not any part of the old protective policy, that it is not stolen clothes of the conservative party and that, in fact, it is opposed by that party on account of their greater loyalty to the Canadian manufacturer than to the British manufacturer, while they have out of this question altogether the benefit to the Canadian consumer. They have not only taken a negative position in regard to the preferential policy but they have entered upon an actively hostile campaign against it. Their campaign is directed to influencing the producers of the country to believe that their interests have been sacrificed by the preference. They say that they should not accept the privilege of buying British goods cheaper unless Britain agrees to pay them more for their produce than the produce of other countries can be purchased for. The Canadian consumer should not buy his cotton 8-1/2 per cent cheaper from Britain because the British consumer will not pay 8-1/2 per cent more for the flour which he buys from Canada. While it would be a good thing if the British consumer were willing to pay more for Canadian than for other products, that does not seem to be any reason why the Canadian consumer, when he has an opportunity, should not pay less for British than for other products. More deeply the question of the preferential tariff is gone into the more time it is taken to account from it to both the Canadian consumer, the Canadian producer and inter-imperial trade generally. The Canadian, and particularly the western consumer will not find it a cause of offense against the tariff policy of the present government that he buys British goods under a duty of 23-1/3 per cent as against a former duty of 35 per cent or over. This is a substantial tariff reduction and its effect as such has not been minimized by Mr. Foster in his speech, therefore, it may be accepted as proportionately beneficial to the consumer, and as a substantial cut in the general tariff. The weak point of the position from a low tariff point of view is that apparently the reductions have now reached their limit as a matter of government policy, and that there is a united conservative party working consistently and openly for increases in the tariff while there is only a wing of the liberal party working for further decreases.

## WETASKIWIN.

W. A. Stoughton, of Bittern lake, has just returned from England, having spent the winter months there. He states that great anxiety existed during the siege of Ladysmith, that it has since calmed down, but still many are uneasy as to the future. He thinks that the reverses received are beneficial and will have a salutary effect on the military authorities, demonstrating to them that there is still a great deal to be done with the British army to make it a really first class fighting machine. He is also of opinion that the sending of the 8th division was not a necessity, but was done in order to give the officers and men a field day, with certain practical advantage which they could never attain at home. Mr. Stoughton has left here for his ranch at Bittern lake.

A curious accident occurred here in the blacksmith shop of J. J. Curcio. One of his little children, a girl, aged three years, was running about when she fell on one of the plow shares, the sharp point cut through her clothes, entered the flesh and when the doctor attended her he could see the liver. The wound was stitched and the little one was about the next day as if nothing had happened.

Mrs. Anderson, of the Diard Hotel, is adding to it by utilizing the next door building which she lately purchased from Mr. Campbell. This has become necessary as business has increased by leaps and bounds and further accommodation is a necessity. Mrs. Anderson contemplates making other improvements at an early date.

Judge Rouleau has made out his order regarding the late contested election of village overseer. He directs that J. H. Walker be unseated and another election held. He has fixed the date for this as the 7th May, and he has directed C. E. Compton to act as returning officer. He further directs that J. H. Walker shall pay his own costs and not as is commonly reported that he should have his costs. The order has just been served on both the above parties, so we are in for another fight.

Apologies of the election our local member, A. S. Rosenblum has taken a very serious step on his own responsibility or rather on the responsibility of his clique here, for he has done. He has moved to amend the village ordinance so as to oust tenants and other occupiers of land from having a vote, in other words. He desires to disenfranchise for the village a number of his constituents for the assembly. The policy of every civilized country in the world is to increase the franchise that of our member and his friends to decrease it. The worst feature of the whole business is that the world would never have heard a word about it, if the people here had abandoned their independence and followed him and his clique to the poll on the overseas question.

April 18th, 1900.

## TO RENT.

Commercial store, recently occupied by J. H. Morris & Co. Apply to  
3317  
SHORT & CROSS,  
Advocates, Edmonton.

## ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the undersigned about April 1st, five horses: one buckskin mare, no brand; one bay mare, blind in right eye; one dark colt, two years old; one chocolate colt, d. mare; one yearling, very still in front legs. Owner may recover same a claim by paying expenses and removing.

S. SEYMOUR, Clerk Ex P. O.

Partridge Farm, Beaver Hills, Twp. 52.

## ESTRAY. \$500 Reward.

Roan cow, five years old, lame in front foot, the shoulder joint, out of joint, and one hind leg broken. The above reward will be paid to any person returning same.

ARTHUR W. ADAMSON,

Fort Saskatchewan, P. O.

## ESTRAY.

One bay colt, entire, two years old, no brand, and one bay horse, seven years old, heavy with tail, and one brown mare, five years old, heavy with tail, and one brown mare, five years old, heavy with tail. Each mare has a white spot on right side, right about 1000 pounds. Anyone returning same to the undersigned will be given the above reward.

DONALD ROSS, Edmonton.

## ESTRAYED OR STOLEN.

From premises of undersigned, at Spruce Grove, two horses: one brown, seven years old, heavy with tail; and one brown mare, five years old, heavy with tail. Each mare has a white spot on right side, right about 1000 pounds. Anyone returning same to the undersigned will be given the above reward.

G. PEMPEIT, Spruce Grove P. O.

## Help Wanted.

Man and wife, without incumbence, to assist on farm. Must be familiar with farm work, and woman able to milk. Ontario people preferred. Enquire at BULLETIN office.

## FOR SALE.

Four hundred acres of land at Lamoureux post office, fifteen miles from Edmonton and nine miles from Fort Saskatchewan, described as follows:  
S. W. quarter Sec. 26, T. 56, R. 22.  
S. W. quarter Sec. 32, T. 56, R. 22.  
And 50 acres adjoining the land last described. For particulars apply to  
4250  
ULDERICH LABBE, Morrisville, Alta.

## Bought before the Advance.

## CALL AND SEE OUR

## Spring Stock...

## OF

## Boots and Shoes

## Clothing, etc. etc.

## H. Sigler.

March 1st, 1900.

## IMPERIAL BANK

## OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized \$2,500,000.00  
Capital Paid Up \$2,388,328.00  
Rest \$1,565,660.00

## DIRECTORS.

H. S. Howland, President, T. R. Merritt, Vice-Pres.  
Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray,  
T. Sublette, Mayor, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie.

## HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

D. R. Wilks, General Manager, E. Hay, Inspector

## BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Baker, Listowel, St. Thomas,  
Barnsby, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines,  
Galt, Port Colborne, Toronto,  
Hamilton, Port Hope, Welland,  
Ingersoll, St. Mary, Woodstock,  
Montreal, Que.

## BRANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST AND WESTERN CANADA.

Brandon, Man. Portage la Prairie, Man.  
Edmonton, Alta. Fort Assiniboia, S. D.  
Golden, B. C. Revelstoke, B. C.  
Kelowna, B. C. Vancouver, B. C.

## AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyd's Bank, Ltd.

75 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited or transferred by letter or cable to any part of Canada.

## AGENTS IN UNITED STATES—New York Bank

of Montreal and Bank of America, Buffalo, Bank of Montreal, Boston, National Bank of Commerce, Chicago, First National Bank, Union National Bank, Detroit, Detroit National Bank, Duluth, First National Bank, American Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, St. Louis, Second National Bank, Minneapolis, Northwestern National Bank, San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, Portland, Oregon, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank.

## EDMONTON BRANCH.

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

## LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in any part of the world.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed.

## DEBENTURES—Municipal and other Debenture purchased.

## GOLD AMALGAM purchased.

## SCRIP for sale.

G. F. F. KIRKPATRICK, Manager.

## Notice!

All Flour branded with our name has the weight stamped on every sack.

## A Reward of Ten Dollars

Will be paid for information that any party is offering our Flour in sacks containing less than weight branded thereon.

Use no Flour but the best and you will use ours always.

## The Edmonton Milling Co., Ltd.

STRATHCONA.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that James Andrew Joseph McKenna, James Walker, Joseph Arthur Cole and Samuel McLeod, Esquires, have been commissioned by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada to deal with the claims of Halfbreeds born in the North West Territories between the 15th July, 1870, and the end of the year 1885, and with claims which may be preferred by representatives of Halfbreeds born within the time aforesaid and since deceased.

For the purpose of hearing evidence and adjudicating upon such claims two of the aforesaid Commissioners will attend at the undermentioned places on or about the dates set forth.

## DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Prince Albert, 15th May, 1900.  
St. Laurent, 22nd May, 1900.  
Duck Lake, 31st May, 1900.  
Batoche, 13th June, 1900.  
Snake Plains, 23rd June, 1900.  
Devil's Lake, 3rd July, 1900.  
Green Lake, 10th July, 1900.  
Montreal Lake, 15th August, 1900.  
Union Lake, 6th August, 1900.  
Battleford, 28th August, 1900.  
Fort-a-la-Croix, 24th September, 1900.  
Sturgeon River, 11th September, 1900.  
Cumberland House, 17th Sept., 1900.  
The Pas, 24th September, 1900.  
Grand Rapids, 4th October, 1900.

## DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA.

Willow Bunch, 15th May, 1900.  
Fort Qu'Appelle, 23rd May, 1900.  
Touchwood Hills, 7th June, 1900.  
Swift Current, 11th June, 1900.  
Waskia Creek, 13th June, 1900.  
Medicine Hat, 15th June, 1900.

## DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

Iethbridge, 19th June, 1900.  
Macleod, 23rd June, 1900.  
Pincher Creek, 28th June, 1900.  
Calgary, 30th June, 1900.  
Lacombe, 5th July, 1900.  
Wetaskiwin, 10th July, 1900.  
Dahamcel, 17th July, 1900.  
Edmonton, 17th July, 1900.  
St. Albert, 23rd July, 1900.  
Lac Ste. Anne, 7th August, 1900.  
Fort Saskatchewan, 18th August, 1900.  
Victoria, 23rd August, 1900.  
Lan la Biche, 3rd September, 1900.  
Athabasca Landing, 21st Sept., 1900.  
Edmonton, 27th September, 1900.

## CLIFFORD SIFTON,

Minister of the Interior.

Ottawa, March 8th, 1900.

## CHURCHES.

## ANGLICAN "ALL SAINTS,"

Services, Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.  
Holy Communion, 1st and 3rd Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. and 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8:30 a.m.

Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. Litany and address.

## All seats free.

HY. ALLEN GRAY, M.A.,

Rector.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sundays—First mass at 8, high mass at 10:30. Sunday school 3 p.m. Vespers and benediction at 7 p.m.

Week services—Benediction every Thursday night at 7:30.

FATHER LEDUC, P.P.

FATHER JAN, A. P.P.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m.  
Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock.

D. G. McQUEEN, Minister.

## BAPTIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.  
Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting at 8 p.m.

C. B. FREEMAN, Pastor.

## GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Services each Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, in the old Methodist Church. Sunday school at 6:30 each Sunday evening.

ABRAHAM HAGER, Pastor.

## METHODIST CHURCH.

Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Fellowship at 12:30 a.m.  
Sabbath school and Bible Class at 3 p.m.  
Epworth league on Tuesday evening. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

T. C. BUCHANAN, Pastor.

## Spring Suits

Anyone requiring Tailor-made Suits in the latest styles should see our stock. We can give you a Spring or Summer Suit that will compare in style, cut and price with anything you can procure either in the east or west. All work guaranteed.

## PROCTOR &amp; SAIGON.

IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK.

## Upper Canada Bible Society

Bibles and Testaments in Cree, English, French, Russian, Polish and German sale at G. H. L. Bossange's, Agent, from 20c. upwards.

## ..STOVEWOOD..

10 to 16 inches, \$1.25 to \$1.75 a cord delivered.

E. LYONS &amp; CO.,

Opposite Curling Rink.

## Railway Time Table.

## EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAINS.

## INCOMING.

Mondays and Fridays:  
Leave Calgary at 8 a.m.  
Arrive at 5 p.m.  
Tuesdays and Thursdays:  
Leave Calgary at 7:30 a.m.  
Arrive at 7 p.m.

## OUTGOING.

Tuesdays and Saturdays:  
Leave Strathcona at 8:30 a.m.  
Arrive at Calgary at 5 p.m.  
Wednesdays and Fridays:  
Leave Strathcona at 7:30 a.m.  
Arrive at Calgary at 7 p.m.

All trains carry passengers, mail and express. Tuesday and Wednesday trains carry only a lock bag, and no way mail is taken for points between Calgary and Edmonton.

## EDMONTON

## ..MACHINE SHOP..

I have taken over the business formerly conducted by Stapley & Brewster, and am prepared to do all kinds of repair work on engines and farm and other machinery. Blacksmith and Wood-working shop in connection. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. A. BREWSTER,

Stapley &amp; Brewster's old stand, Edmonton.

## Atlantic Steamship Lines.

	From	From
Orinonion (Dominion)	Portland	April 13
Tunisian (Allen)	Halifax	April 21
Cambaron (Dominion)	Halifax	April 17 direct.
Lake Ontario (Braver)	From St. John 11	12

First Cabin, \$5 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$2.50 and \$2.25.

Passengers directed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland subject to special rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to

WILLIAM STITT,

General Agent, Winnipeg.

C. P. R. Office.

## Plymouth Rock Cockerels.

A large number of Purebred Plymouth Rock Cockerels from famous prize-winning parents will be sold at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a piece. All birds are safely crated and may be shipped by express to any point in Alberta. Apply to

The Manager,

Craighurst Farm,

Box 198, Calgary, Alta.

## Jas. McDonald, REAL ESTATE

Fire, Accident, Plate Glass

## ..INSURANCE..

Agent for Goldie &amp; McCall's Safe, Newcombe Piano

BULLETIN BLOCK, Rm. 41, Edmonton.

## Fort Saskatchewan MILLING COMPANY

## BRANDS:

"Alberta Patent"  
"Alberta Strong Bakers"  
"Our Daily Bread"  
"X X"

Wholesale Orders a specialty

Traders would do well to require for sale in unbranded sacks, and represent as the product of our mill, and we wish to warn the public that we will be responsible for neither the quantity or quality of any flour claimed to be our product unless in sacks branded with our trade mark.

Fort Saskatchewan Milling Co.

## NOTICE.

We understand that flour has been offered for sale in unbranded sacks, and represent as the product of our mill, and we wish to warn the public that we will be responsible for neither the quantity or quality of any flour claimed to be our product unless in sacks branded with our trade mark.

Fort Saskatchewan Milling Co.

## HORSES for Sale

—AT THE—

Old Cartage Co. Stables

Another shipment, including heavy draught, general purpose and drivers, just arrived.

D. R. STEWART.

## WILLS' NAVY CUT, TRAVELLER AND THREE CASTLES

AT

FITZGERALD'S

..IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK..

## Gallagher-Hull

Meat &amp; Packing

COMPANY (Limited).

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

## HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Special attention given to local trade.

Hides Bought and Sold.

GEO. T. BRAGG,

Agent C.P.R. Lands

Fire, Accident, Plate Glass and Guarantees a untrace Remington Type Writer and typewriter.

Office next to Macdonald's Drug Store.

## FOR SALE.

Crist Mill Machinery for a two run Mill. Smelter, Slicer, Milling, Purifier, Bolts, Elevators, Shafting, Belting, etc. As a bargain.

JAS. McDONALD,

Real Estate Agent,

Box 44, Bulletin Block, Edmonton.

## TOWN LOTS

In the vicinity of Stations on the Calgary &amp; Edmonton Railway

## ..FOR SALE..

Apply to C. S. LOTT, Calgary.

H. WILSON, South Edmonton, or

OSLER, HAMMOND &amp; NANTON, Winnipeg.

## ..STRATHCONA..

## Brewing &amp; Malting

COMPANY.

P. O. Box 129, Strathcona. Telephone connection.



## Vol. XXII.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

Following is a report of the standing of the pupils of the Edmonton public schools for the first term of the current year:

Third department, class I.—James McQueen, Robert Casson, Gretna Mercer, Clara Thomas, Elus Dreger, Allan Oliver, Fred Studebaker, Annie Johnson, Laura Bossange, Stanley Young, Johnnie Matz, Eleanor Connor, Benjie Dardie.

Class II.—Lawrence Jellett, Lillian Grindley, Mabel Berg, Kenneth Kinraid, Nina Randall, Archie Davidson, Mildred Webb, Winifred Protheroe, Eva Goodie, Louisa Dreger, Walter Groat, Sarah Gullion, Albert Pattison, Ada Sanderson, George Garner, Della Johnson, John McCallum, Abram Fawell.

Class III.—Julius Joseph, Ernie McKay, Emily Brown, Ivan McDonald, Kenneth Hildison, Tillie Summers, Edna Grinby, Nora Pattison, Alice Cameron, Beatrice Purches, Andy West, Florie Wilson, Kirby Garner, Gladys Perreault, George Moller.

Fifth department, senior class.—Pearl Beaspey, May Stewart, Ada Brewster, Leona Sutherland, Hattie McKay, Edna Studebaker, Alice Kennedy, Lucinda McCauley, Harry Goodridge, Florie Cameron, George Bradley, Clyde Sutherland, Olive Pearce, Lillian Johnson, Fred Martin, Lionel Round, Percy Round.

Junior class.—Francis Joseph, Archie Jones, Annie McDougall, Josephine Drayton, Charles Lyons, Clifford Young, Ray Bais, Ethel Kelly, Thomas Groat, George Latimer, Agnes Rowland, Thomas Jones, Charles Drayton, Oscar Hetu, Hattie Hutchings, Florence Corbett, Fred Hutchings, Ethel Allan.

Sixth department, class I.—Bertie Huff, Philip Hager, Mervyn Harris, Edna Goodridge, Russell Johnson, Charlie Chinnick, Victor Mann, Janet Walker, Ray Powell, Angus Sutherland, Margaret Greenwood, Charlie Brenton, George McKay.

Class II.—Herbert Bush, May Lyons, Margaret Beaspey, Maggie McKay, Amelia Rowland, Blanche Webb, Agnes McCallum, Charlie Matheson, Mary Umbach, Harry Bragg, Gladys Sanderson, Jamie Taylor, Robbie Sanderson, Gerlie Webb, Laurie Gaudreau, Gracie Reil, Archie Gairdner.

Department 2, part II.—Jessie Watson, Walter Purches, Lillian West, Frank Wharton, Charlie Moller, Daisy Hillman, Alice Watson, Teddie Skitch, Ethel Schincke, Bella McCallum, Heber Looby, Teddie Hillman, Edmonds McCauley.

Part I, class I.—Gertrude Edmiston, Grace Paterson, Pearl Haines, Grace Armstrong, John McKay, Harry Sanderson, Emily Hutchings, Joey Griesenthal, Sarah Fahy, Charlie Cooper, Walter Carter, Edward Fuller, Frank Hanlan.

Class 2.—Jessie Cameron, Johnny Lyons, Emily Randall, May Paterson, Eva Howe, Ernest Timm, Lily Haines, Pearl Goodridge.

Class 3.—Flossie Hillman, Ida Schincke, Dick West, Roland Kiel, Ethel Purches, Alex. Huff.

E. Pessant, teacher.

Fourth department, first class.—Effie Bellamy, Flossie Potter, Lillie Richardson, Edith Brenton, Ruth Looby, Clara Lawrence, Eva Hutchings, Dorothy Greenwood, Gordon Ingolia, Janet Hanlan, Bessie Smith, Colin Fraser, George Looby, Katie Bouchier, Verne Pinkerton, Walker Taylor.

Second class.—Ruby Beas, John Brewster, Willie Hutchings, Annie Mackay, Fred Ross, Sarah Hutchings, Ethel McKernan, Flora Edmiston, Eddie McDougall, Celia Moller, Annie Wylie, Robbie Strang, Dan Fraser, Bertie Ross, Mary Milner, Edith Astley.

Third class.—Odey Matz, Dickie Potter, Uguet Dreger, Jessie Chinnick, Yeharbt Dreger, Grace Cryderman, Roy Goodridge, Paul Greenwood, Lawrence Wharton, Annie Lyons, Willie Mills.

L. M. Osborne, teacher.

Department I, class I.—Carl Bellamy, Clara Galt, Ernes Blowsky, Kate Koch, Jack Fraser, Ewen Jellett, Charlie Dowling, Wilhelmina Bossange, Mollie Coit, Douglas Kinraid, Arthur Davidson, Rowena Bossange, Annie Connor, Jackie Hughes, Melvin McKernan.

Class II.—Harold Wilson, Reggie Edwards, John Koch, Gladys Montgomery, Freddie Dardie, Mabel Davidson, George Griffin, Ruth Cryderman, Charlie Campbell.

Class III.—Alfred Koch, Frank Lederroute, George Hanns, Ralph Drayton, Arthur Emery, Beverley McDonald, Jimmie Howie, Marjorie Greenwood.

Class IV.—Gladys Buchanan, Georgie Protheroe, Robbie Connor, James Earl Dowling, Ethel Goodie, Elwood Beas, Ernest Jones, George Hutton, Freddie Pattison.

B. M. Bickert, teacher.

Seventh department, first class.—G. Walker, W. R. Grant, H. Greenwood, B. Johnson, W. Bragg, V. Hutchings, C. Oliver, E. Richardson, V. Latimer, A. Berg, M. Matheson, M. Hutchings, E. Webb, O. Bush, M. McCauley, M. A. Borg, M. Matheson, M. Hutchings.

Second class.—R. Goodridge, E. Taylor, A. Goodridge, D. Bailey, G. Powell, L. Goodridge, E. Lockhart, M. Wylie, A. Hager, R. Buchanan, A. Umbach.

Third class.—M. Fraser, C. Wilson, M. Richardson, E. Satter, J. Cotter, G. Robertson, E. Harris, F. McCauley, A. Johnson, C. Umbach, A. Oliver, L. Thorsmark, H. Sanderson, C. Laidler, W. Graydon.

W. Ramsey, teacher.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

Regular meeting held Tuesday night; present, the mayor and Couns. McLeod, Jackson, Brown and Goodridge. The Stovel Co., Winnipeg, asked for population of town, to use in their directory. They were informed that the population was on or about 3,000.

P. Heimick wrote in further reference to the flooding of his cellar. Letter acknowledged and filed.

The following communication was read from J. S. Dennis, deputy commissioner of public works in the Territory government:

"In further reference to telegram sent by yourself (the mayor) and Mr. J. H. Garvey and reply thereto, in further reference to road between Edmonton and Strathcona, I beg to say that prior to the receipt of your letter Mr. M. McCauley, M. L. A., had asked that a sum be placed in this year's public works estimates for the improvement of the road in question and pressed that the work should be undertaken as soon as possible. The estimates have not yet been passed by the legislative assembly, but it is expected that they will be in the course of the next week and it is intended that as soon as possible after they are passed arrangements should be made to have the road referred to examined by a competent man and the necessary work of its improvement put in hand. I may point out, however, that until the road is thoroughly out of the ground, and until the road is somewhat dry, it will, of course, be impossible to undertake anything in the way of extensive improvement, but it is intended, so far as possible to put the road in a thoroughly good condition this summer. Letter filed.

C. deW. MacDonald wrote asking that lane in rear of lots near the old English church be brushed out. Referred to board of works with instructions to report next meeting.

S. Nankin complained that the crossing on McDougall street had been so poorly built that his little daughter had caught her foot between the railing and been held for half an hour, until extricated by a passer-by. She has since been ill in bed from the effects. The matter was referred to board of works, with power to act.

Mr. Beck reported verbally that he was in receipt of a letter from Mr. McKenzie, burster, Regina, who was attending to the amended legislation which the council is endeavoring to have passed at Regina. The bill was to come up last Tuesday.

The usual course of business was waived in order to read a very exhaustive report on the waterworks system for the town, prepared by P. McNaughton, B. Sc., engineer of the Electric Light Company. The report which was very clear and exceedingly comprehensive appears in part in another column. On motion the report was laid over for consideration until arrangements are made to call a special meeting.

Chairman of the hall and market committee, Ogun Brown, reported that Luc Authier offered to take \$550 for his lot for market site purposes, but would not give an option as he was likely to sell at any time.

By-law No. 186, a by-law appointing P. A. Stephen auditor of the town of Edmonton, from the date thereof until the completion of the audit and thereafter till his successor is appointed was read three times and adopted.

Arrangements were made to issue debentures to cover cost of construction of three sidewalks last year, on Queen street, McDougall street, and Jasper avenue west.

Matter of appointing a constable to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of P. D. Campbell was further laid over until the next meeting.

The following accounts were passed: T. P. Cairney, sharpening picks, \$2.00; J. A. McLean, scavenging, 3.50; E. M. Hoover, 1.75; Pay sheet, 12.00; Edmonton Bulletin, 7.00; H. Grainger, 5.12; G. J. Kiamrid, back office work, 100.00; T. A. Stephen, auditing, 200.00.

Count. McLeod, chairman of the board of works, reported in regard to the petition for sidewalk on west side of Fifth street, that if the petitioners desired the sidewalk it would be necessary for them to change the petition used in such cases, as the town could not bear any part of the proposed expense.

The meeting then adjourned.

General Galet's return to England is accepted as being of the nature of a recall, though no reason is given for it, and it will be associated in the public mind with his lack of success. Lord Roberts criticized his management of the Stormberg attack, and possibly Galet's having arrived an hour and a half too late to rescue the Reddersburg force may have decided his return.

## The Merchants Bank

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$2,000,000.

EDMONTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on deposits.

A general Banking-business transacted.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Manager.

## LOCAL.

—The ice went out on the 19th.

—Prairie fires are visible to the eastward.

—A. G. Milne, of Lacombe, has been appointed a notary public.

—Saddling became general in the St. Albert settlement the beginning of the week.

—Harry Cartwright, of E. Baymer's, returned from a vacation down the line on Monday.

—Walter Ross came in from Edna on Tuesday. He reports seedling under way in the settlement.

—Wm. Dickie, of the land office, went south to take charge of the office at Red Deer for a few weeks.

—G. Doze and wife were in town on Tuesday. Mr. Doze has fully recovered from his recent severe illness.

—Exports from Innisfail during March were: Cattle, three cars; butter and eggs, 5,780 lbs.

—Rev. Haghigh, of Lacombe, and Leiding, of Agrioola, are in town writing on the Methodist conference examinations.

—The following settlers came in on last night's train: Walter Brinley, wife and 2 children, Nova Scotia; Mrs. Della Palmer and 3 children, from Minnesota.

—Immigration Agent Suter was in Lacombe during the week. He reports that the homestead entries made at the Lacombe land office since New Years number 170.

—S. F. McCauley is engaged moving W. Johnstone Walker's store to its new site near the Massey-Harris warehouse. Mr. Walker's new brick block will be erected on the old site.

—G. R. McLaughlin, A. Stewart and a couple of experienced miners left yesterday by pack train for the Yellowhead pass and Omine river, to work their placar claims located there.

—The auction sale of F. W. Hansen on Wednesday was very successful, netting in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

It is a mark of the good financial condition of Alberta that half the proceeds were paid in cash.

—J. Dowler, residing on the south side of the river opposite town, met with a painful accident on Tuesday.

Mr. Dowler, who is an aged gentleman, was painting his house when the scaffolding gave away and he fell breaking his collar bone.

In a letter written March 11th, to J. A. Powell, W. J. Mullen gives some particulars of the trip and the movements of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. They landed at Cape Town on March 8th, where they camped till March 13th, when they were sent by train, 386 miles, to Victoria West.

At this place, where the letter was written, the camp was 12 miles from the station, and right in the midst of the rebels. A force of 3,000 Boers were camped 13 miles away. The Canadian artillery had been surrounded at Victoria West, and the Rifles with other troops were sent to relieve them, but the artillery had succeeded in breaking the Boer ring before the other troops arrived.

The rebels in the vicinity, at the time of writing were trying to get guns, then from Modder river, and it was thought in camp that the engagement was certain before long. The Rifles were used as an escort for 600 of the Boer prisoners who surrendered to Roberts, conducting them across several miles of mountainous country. The Boer casualties on the march were only three; they tried to escape. The camp at Victoria West was in a sandy district where grass does not grow. The horses had to be fed on belled hay. Mr. Mullen was not at all favorably impressed with the part of the country he had seen.

THE WATERWORKS SYSTEM.

Following is a summary of the report on the proposed waterworks plant, prepared by P. McNaughton, B. Sc., who was engaged by the board of works to make the estimate.

In making the report the fact was kept in view that the population is increasing rapidly; that the water supply must be sufficient for maximum demands; and that future extensions can be made without altering existing works.

It is assumed that the population will double every five years. In five years it should be 6,000 and in ten, 12,000. The plant proposed would provide sufficient water for about 12 years. The average consumption of water in Canada is 80 gallons per head every twenty-four hours. The proposed plant would therefore have a pumping capacity of 1,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. If insufficient another pump could be added without alteration to the pipes.

The estimated consumption of water in Edmonton at present is 42 gallons per head every 24 hours.

Also to the excavations; the pipe trenches would have to be 5-1-2 ft. deep to escape freezing. The foot of 11th, 12th and 13th streets the pumping house could be most easily located.

The total cost of the pumping station is estimated at \$3,615.95.

The pipes would have to be 10, 8, and 4 inches for mains and branches, respectively.

In the case of one pump and one boiler a stand pipe is absolutely necessary in order that the cleaning of the boiler and repairs to the pump can be made without seriously affecting the supply. In order that a stand pipe may be efficient it must be of a height at least equal to the highest buildings in town. This stand pipe would be 27 feet 5 inches high, and 25 feet in diameter.

Filtration is necessary on account

ELEPHANT PAINTS

ALL KINDS.

MADE TO USE.



MADE TO WEAR.

ELEPHANT PAINTS

IT PAYS TO BUY AT

ROSS BROS.

Old and New Settlers! It Has Paid Others

It will Pay You to see through our Stock. You will find everything required for your spring work.

Barb Wire, Blue Stone, Brush Hooks, Axes, Brush Scythes, Grub Mattocks, Wire and Cut Nails—all kinds, Axe Handles, Shovels, Forks, Spades.

Leader Churns, Ball Bearing, Dash Churns, Wood or Stoneware

Don't Forget we are Headquarters for

Six Leading Makes of Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Alexander Cream Separators, Myers' Pumps—The best, and as cheap as second best. Not built like a battleship or watch, but like a Pump should be built.

LARGEST STOCK.

LOWEST PRICES.

ROSS BROS., - Edmonton.

of the sediment the river water contains in some months. A filter bed could be set up near the proposed site of the pumping station, but a filter there would be flooded and out of service if the river rose over 28 feet.

If waterworks and sewerage systems were installed at same time the total cost would be lessened, as the two pipes could be laid in the same trench.

The cost is estimated as follows, the estimates being on the liberal side, everything being included except surveyors' and engineers' salaries:

Total cost of waterworks and sewerage installation for 600 population (five years) \$118,055.95

Installation for 12,000 population (or ten years), \$3,615.95 additional 116,555.95

Cost of waterworks using stand pipe (6000) 57,660.00

Cost of waterworks substituting boiler and pump for stand pipe 58,950.90

Cost of distribution system per ft. \$1.85

Cost of sewage disposal system per ft. from pipe \$1.85

Cost of brick sewer per foot 80c

All sewers over ten inch would be cheaper if built of brick and cement, if bricks can be supplied locally.

Depth below surface to escape frost 5-1-2 ft. to top of pipe.

Wages for labor per day \$2.00.

SURVEYS.

Louis E. Fontaine, D. L. S., has been in town for the past week preparing his outfit and getting his men ready for an extended surveying trip to Union Lake and thence northerly. The work will commence at Union Lake, and will be to continue the 4th meridian up to the 17th base line, and then the 17th base line towards the west. The great increase in settlement makes the further opening up of the country necessary and many surveys will be carried on this season in localities at present remote from settlement. There will be fourteen men, in all, in Mr. Fontaine's party and they will be away until the approach of winter causes operations to be suspended.

A. Talbot, D. L. S., is also in town preparing his outfit for work at Fort Saskatchewan and Stony Plain settlements. The work will consist of running outline and sub-division lines.

J. K. McLean, D. L. S., of Elora, who for a number of seasons has been engaged in survey work in the district, is expected up next week to start the season's work.

## A NEW INDUSTRY.

O. M. Neher's new soda water works and aerated water manufactory is now in full operation and quantities of pop, sarsaparilla, soda water, and summer drinks are being turned out.

and placed upon the market where their quality and the price at which they can be supplied by a local house, when freight does not enter into the consideration, are gaining for them a large demand. The works are located in the open space about a block north of John Cameron's residence.

The procuring of suitable water was the first consideration and, in this connection, Mr. Neher contemplates running a pipe from a spring across the river to the Mill creek ravine, to the south and of the bridge landing, whence it would be hauled by teams.

This water is specially adapted for his purposes. All water used is first filtered and then carried by force pump into the generator and carbonator, where it is transformed, under a pressure of from 100 to 500 pounds, into a highly effervescent condition.

Pipes then carry it to the bottling table, a most ingenious contrivance, and here, from pipes running from other sources, it receives its flavoring ingredients. At this table 500 bottles of pop can be bottled per day. In addition to pop, sarsaparilla, etc., large syphon bottles of soda water are put up for home or hotel consumption.

Mr. Neher's manufactory, while yet an infant industry, is sufficient to meet the requirements of Edmonton and outlying towns, and is sure to grow with the development of the country and consequent increase of demand.

MARKETS.

Butter, 20c to 25c per lb. Eggs, 12-1-2c per dozen.

Chickens, dressed, 15c per lb. Turkey, dressed, 18c.

Hogs, live, 4-1-2c per lb. Hogs, dressed, 5-1-2c per lb.

Beef, live, 3-1-4c to 4c per lb. Beef, dressed, 6c per lb.

Mutton, dressed, 10c per lb. Hides, green, 8c to 4c.

Carrots, 50c per bushel. Beets, 80c to 90c per bushel.

Parasnis, 80c to 90c per bushel. Turnips, 25c per bushel.

Potatoes, 20c to 25c per bushel. Onions, 15c to 20c per bushel, scarce.

Seed onions, Dutch sets and multipliers, 20c per lb.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Quebec—G. Mivan, Lethbridge; C. Schier, Duhamel; C. Lottau, S. Le-miere, O. Casavant, E. Casavant, J. Duquette, J. D. F. Morin, E. Gaudette, Morinville; E. A. Gaudette, A. Fanteur, Montreal; P. Poiries, St. Ambrose; G. Doze and Lady, S. Cholasaki, Beaver Hills; L. Marosse, G. Marosse, H.J. Beaudry, J. Lamoureux, town; F. A. Obit, Resce river; W. J. Wilkinson, L. Dose, Clover Bar; W. J. O'Donnell, M. Plante, E. J. McDermott, St. Albert; E. Guenetie, Spruce Grove; L. Leland, Wetaskiwin.

Alberta—S. Turk, R. McLennan, H. F. Foote, W. McLean, D. S. Thompson, Montreal; R. J. Walker, F. Corbett, W. Davidson, J. Leslie, Toronto; T. Whitehead, A. P. Jeffrey, W. W. Calledge, J. Love, H. L. Knowles, Max de Major, G. T. Thon, G. E. Handley, Winnipeg; J. McFeeters, E. Robner, Major Griesbach, F. R. Nichols, J. R. Cunliffe, W. G. Ross, Fort Saskatchewan; W. J. Miskin, Vancouver; A. C. Talbot, Ottawa; A. M. Dolmaque, Lacombe; E. J. McDermid, A. Evans, W. H. Cashling, Calgary; J. E. Boyce, Leduc; J. B. Langlais, St. Albert; Geo. Schman, Berlin, Ont.

Jasper—F. Fauthofer, Gratin, Mont; J. D. McDonald, E. McMillan, St. John N. B.; S. Fraser, Toronto; R. H. McDonald, J. H. McMillan, R. A. J. McDonald, Glenavary; D. M. McMillan, Montreal; S. W. Oliver, P. Cook, St. Thomas; C. Montgomery, J. Harris, G. Marshall, Carman, Man; W. Langtry, J. Powell, town; W. A. Stephens, Nelson, B. C. E. Herbert, Athabasca; W. Brown, Athabasca Landing; W. B. McCallan, Fort Steele, B. C.

..TAKE YOUR..



TO J. H. JOHNSON'S

Bicycle Repair Shop

(a few doors north of the Fire Hall) and have it cleaned and put in repair for coming season.

AGENT FOR STERLING BICYCLES. Built like a watch. Do not buy your wheel until you have seen the Sterling. Samples will arrive about the middle of April.

Sash and Door

FACTORY..

Cedar Sash and Doors, Frames, Moulding and Turned Work.

W. H. CLARK, Main Street.

Next to Massey-Harris Co.